

hibernation among the branches of myrtle, a prostrate plant growing on the north side of the house where no direct sun could ever strike. There were no living snails found in nearby sunny places, but several shells were found in sunlighted spots.

This animal is reported by Rust, 1914 and Abbott, 1950 as being a serious garden pest in the United States, and several people in Ogden have reported it destroying considerable portions of their gardens, particularly the leafy plants such as lettuce. In our laboratory, specimens have thrived several months on lettuce, sliced carrots, and rolled oats.

On February 2, 1951 there were 80 juvenile snails in the terrarium. They are light tan in color and the shell is somewhat translucent.

Two adults were seen in copulation on March 6, 1951, and again on March 23, 1951.

In the literature the brown garden snail is referred to as the escargot, and is considered an epicure's delight, which suggests a possible control measure.

Nine specimens measure as follows.

Height 19 mm., diameter 28 mm.

Height 22 mm., diameter 26.8 mm.

Height 21.6 mm., diameter 31.8 mm.

Height 21.2 mm., diameter 29 mm.

Height 22 mm., diameter 28 mm.

Height 19.5 mm., diameter 28.1 mm.

Height 19.3 mm., diameter 29 mm.

Height 20.7 mm., diameter 29.5 mm.

Height 19.2 mm., diameter 29 mm.

A NEW *TEREBRA* (*HOFFMEYERI*) FROM THE PHILIPPINES¹

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A few year ago Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Hadley sent me a large set of a *Terebra* from the Republic of the Philippines for identification. A thorough search in the literature leads me to believe that they are undescribed. These specimens were collected by

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Major Harry Hoffmeyer (MC), USA, who was an enthusiastic lover of mollusks and an indefatigable collector. He gave his life in the service of his country during World War II while in the Philippines. We are honored in having the opportunity of naming this species after its discoverer.

Terebra (Strioterebrum) hoffmeyeri, n. sp. Plate 5, figs. 5-9.

Description.—Shell about 18 mm. in length, moderately slender, its width being about $\frac{1}{4}$ of its length; glossy, lead-gray with a light purplish-brown undertone; 2 nuclear whorls smooth and translucent-brown; the ribs and an ill-defined, narrow band below the suture lighter. Axial ribs fairly strong, angular, very slightly retractively slanting, and extending from suture to suture; from 15 to 17 ribs on the penultimate whorl, and the ribs in each whorl are usually lined up axially one below the other. On the last whorl the ribs extend $\frac{3}{4}$ the way down. The last few ribs are usually crowded together. Spiral sculpture of a row of indistinct punctations, one between each rib, defining a narrow subsutural band. In some specimens, numerous, microscopic, spiral scratches are found between the concave interstices of the ribs. Aperture slightly constricted. Interior of aperture chestnut-brown, with a narrow, whitish, spiral color band at each end. Outer lip sinuate, strongly flaring below and produced anteriorly well below the limit of the columella. This produces a rather well-defined but short siphonal canal which is pointed somewhat dorsally. Inner lip slightly callous. Columella inside the shell with a single, low, anteriorly-placed, spiral fold. Exteriorly, the siphonal fasciole bears two strong, equal-sized, spiral cords. At the base of the body whorl and above a spiral groove bordering the fasciole there is a very strong to moderately developed light-colored, spiral cord.

Length	Width	No. whorls
17.0 mm.	4.2 mm.	13. Holotype, U.S.N.M. No. 598077
22.6 mm.	4.9 mm.	13. Paratypes, U.S.N.M. No. 596972
16.0 mm.	4.1 mm.	12. Paratypes, U.S.N.M. No. 596972

Of 300 paratypes measured for their length, the smallest was 12.5 mm., the largest 23.0 mm., and 52.6 percent of the lot fell between 17 and 19 mm. The mean was 17.6, the mode 18.0 mm.

Type locality.—Pasay Beach, Manila Bay, Luzon Id., Republic of the Philippines. Harry Hoffmeyer, collector. May to August, 1939.

Types. The holotype, fig. 8, is in U.S.N.M. No. 598077; 50

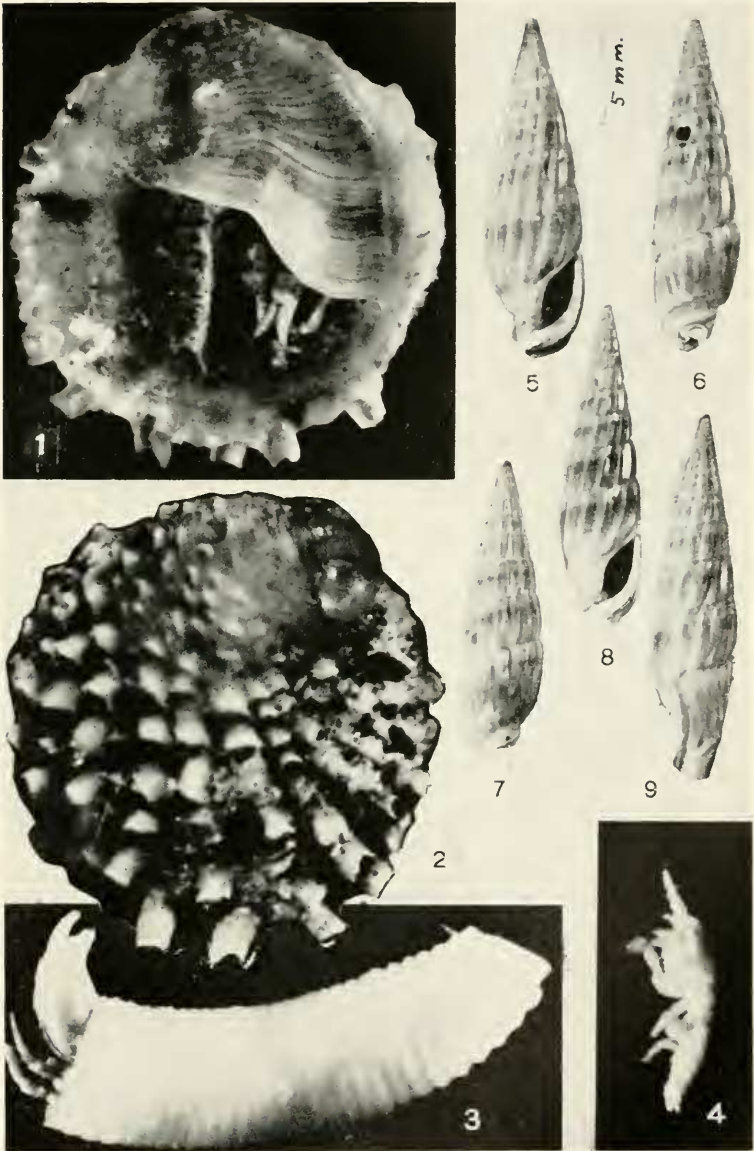


FIG. 1, 2, *Crepidula aculeata* (Gm.) with two *Synopsedes* lying beneath shelf. 3, a Tanaid, *Paguropsedes*, in Caecum shell. 4, *Synopsedes* free of shell. 5-9 *Terebra hoffmeyeri* Abbott.

